





# The Banner.

JOHN SPELLMAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 29, 1859

## Regular Advertisers

Will confer a favor on us by handing in their favors at an early hour on Saturday, as the Banner goes to press at noon on Monday, rendering it difficult to put advertisements in type on that day.

## To Printers.

A good workman, well acquainted with job work, may obtain a permanent situation by applying immediately at this office. None but steady men need apply.

Nov. 22, 1859.

## The News.

The crowded state of our columns by local news has thrown out our news of a general character. The Harper's Ferry affair is still the staple of telegraphic despatches. Large numbers of volunteer troops have been offered by several States to the Executive of Virginia, on account of rumors tending to show a contemplated rescue of Brown. There appears, however, no foundation for these reports, and Gov. Wise declines the offered forces. Our own State has not been behind in this matter. Nearly all the volunteer companies have offered their services. There is no particle of doubt that old Brown will be hanged on the 24th of next month.

Brownville has been taken and then reported all safe again so often that the thing is becoming a bore. Troops were ordered by the President to the scene of action and the order again countermanded in consequence of later intelligence.

A man named Thomas Brown has been arrested in Raleigh, and committed to jail, on suspicion of being an accomplice in the Harper's Ferry affair.

Democratic meetings have been held in Wake, Nash, Yancey, and Surry. The best of feeling animates the Democracy. The re-nomination of Gov. Ellis is unanimously recommended.

The foreign news of the week is unimportant. Cotton had declined  $\frac{1}{4}$  on the 12th at Liverpool. Flour was quiet—an advance of 1s being asked by holders. Naval stores steady.

## Arrest of Suspicious Characters.

About a week ago a rumor gained currency in this community that two book peddlers had been tampering with certain slaves, the property of gentlemen residing here. It was ascertained that the suspected parties boarded at the Mount Vernon House, and a few of our citizens thought it prudent to call upon them with a view to ascertain their real business. It was found, however, that they had come to Gold Hill, in this county, but would return in a day or two, having left their baggage at the hotel. Nothing more was seen of them for a few days.

On Wednesday morning, at the burning of the old church, alluded to elsewhere, two young men named Emerson G. Coe and James J. Miller, were arrested on suspicious characters and taken before J. I. Shaver, Esq., Intendant of Police. At the examination which followed, these persons admitted being the parties who had been peddling books in the neighborhood, and who had been suspected of tampering with slaves. Their baggage was sent for and examined by

however, that they had sold books to negroes and had given certificates for their delivery at an early day. They hailed from Connecticut, but said they were sub-agents under a general agent for the State named Perkins, who was then said to be about Weldon delivering books. These men said they had come direct to Salisbury, by way of Raleigh, and had stopped in no other county. In their possession, however, were found blank books, containing lists of names of prominent men in several counties. These they accounted for by saying they had received them from the publishing house, but knew nothing of their contents.

The books they were receiving orders for we discovered to be old editions of works the title pages of which had been cut out; but fresh pages had been pasted in bearing the following titles, respectively: "The Indian Races of North and South America," and "Moses and the Prophets, Christ and the Apostles, Fathers and Martyrs." These new title-pages purported to show that the books were copy-righted in 1859, whereas they were evidently old editions of books that had borne different titles. They purported to have been issued by the "American Subscription Publishing House," "L. Stebbins & Co., publishers, Baltimore," and to be published only by subscription.

One of the parties was charged with promising to write to a negro. This he admitted, but said it was in reference to a book, and that he intended to take no further notice of it. It was also shown that at least one other person had recently been soliciting orders for the same works in this county, but these parties denied knowing anything of him.

Under the whole circumstances of the case, and after a fair and careful investigation, the circumstances of which we have not fully recited above, it was deemed proper to hold the parties to bail to answer the charge of "trading with slaves." This was accordingly done in bonds of \$500. They were committed in default of bail. R. F. Love, Esq., attended the examination in behalf of the State. The case now awaits the investigation of the grand jury—the Superior Court being in session.

**BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.**—The first quarterly report of the bank has been published. Among the items of assets we find \$969,991 50 of gold and silver, \$300,000 of U. S. stock, \$42,000 of N. C. State bonds, \$352,000 of Northern Exchange and deposits in Northern banks, &c., &c. Its notes discounted amount to only \$140,763 37. Notes in circulation \$24,820. Deposits \$862,617 13. Profits, so far, \$7,489 05.

**VOLUNTEER CORPS.**—We are requested to urge upon the young men of Rowan the necessity of enrolling themselves as volunteers. It is proposed to raise a first rate Cavalry Company, and we are requested to receive the names of all persons desirous of joining the enterprise Mr. Bruner, of the Watchman, also, will receive the names of such as desire. There need be nothing said of the absolute necessity of organized military bodies at the present time. To be ready to meet danger is the surest way to avoid it.

**PARANOID PHRENE.**—Col. S. B. Paul has disposed of his interest in this stirring Democratic Journal to Mr. J. L. Phillips, who is now its sole proprietor. The editorial department is now under the control of A. M. Kelley, Esq., formerly one of the able editors of the South Side Democrat.

## Superior Court.

**Trial and conviction of Oscar, a slave, for assault with intent to commit a rape.**—This trial was occupied during the whole of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week in the investigation of this case. The prisoner, a stout looking negro, of pretty dark complexion, belonging to Maj. B. W. Ford, was charged with an assault with intent to commit a rape on the person of Mrs. W. S. Bryan, of Concord, Cabarrus county. Mrs. B. is a handsome and intelligent young lady, married about 6 months, and conducted herself most admirably whilst on the stand. The trial was removed to this county. His honor Judge Heath, presided, Mr. Solicitor Lander prosecuted, and the prisoner was defended by Messrs. Osborne and Boyden.

The facts of the case seem to be as follows: On the night of Wednesday the 16th inst., at about 11 o'clock, Mrs. Bryan retired to rest, accompanied by the daughter of a neighbor, about 10 years old, husband not having returned from his place of business. The back door was secured, but the front door, having a defective lock, was left latched, and a candle was left burning. Mrs. Bryan went to sleep; but some time afterwards was awakened by a pressure upon her body and by the efforts of some person to commit the offence charged. She then lighted the extinguished, the bed clothes turned down, and the check of a man resting upon her own. She asked "Who's this?" "It's Bryan," replied the person, in a low voice. "It is no such thing," she replied, "who are you?"—and made an effort to rise. The voice again replied "It's Bryan—turn over." Mrs. Bryan again replied "It is no such thing," and putting her hand upon the person's shoulder discovered he had his clothes on—and at once added "It's Oscar Ford"—and again endeavored to rise up. The prisoner then, according to the evidence of Mrs. Bryan, took hold of her arm and leg and tried to keep her down. At this juncture the girl awoke and being alarmed began to scream. Mrs. Bryan had now seized hold of the prisoner, who, being alarmed at the cries of the girl and Mrs. B. sprang from the bed, tearing loose from the lady's grasp. She immediately sprang out after him, and as he passed the window, through which the moon was shining, she recognized the features of Oscar. Oscar made for the door, followed by Mrs. Bryan, screaming "Murder, murder," and seizing a club raised it and said "Be still, till I get away from here." He then cleared the paling and was gone. The identity of the prisoner was positively sworn to.

These are the leading facts of the case, though many others were sworn to, tending to confirm Mrs. Bryan's statement. Maj. Ford promptly gave up the prisoner on hearing the charge against him. The principal point in the defence was to prove an *alibi*—evidence being introduced to show that Oscar was at another place at the time the offence was alleged to have been committed, and to show that a white man was seen to go in the direction of the house about that time. The defence also raised a point of law, that admitting the facts sworn to as true, still there was no evidence of violence sufficient to constitute the crime charged.

Much ability and eloquence were displayed in this case, by Solicitor Lander and Messrs. Boyden and Osborne. Indeed we never have heard more powerful addresses to any jury.

His honor charged the jury in a clear and comprehensive manner. We regret our space

power of the counsel in this case. The jury retired and after an absence of about an hour returned a verdict of guilty of the charge in the indictment.

## A Warning.

A man named Sandy Tate, a Scotchman by birth, and a trifling fellow, who has resided in the vicinity of Salisbury for several years, got himself into trouble, on Saturday morning last, by the use of intemperate, incendiary language. It appears that Tate waltzingly boasted about the streets, on the morning in question, and in the most public and boisterous manner, that he was an abolitionist—that he sympathized with old Brown—and that he hoped yet to see the day when every slaveholder, and every man who upheld slavery, would have his head chopped off! All this and more was uttered in different places on the public streets, in hearing of numbers of persons, and at a time when the community was considerably excited by what is suspected to have been an incendiary fire, and on the heels of the arrest of two very suspicious characters. Is it matter of wonder, then, that Tate should have been taken hold of and treated to a coat of tar and feathers, and a ride upon a rail?

This he had to submit to; and whilst undergoing the operation, his conduct was such that it is matter of surprise he was not more severely dealt with. He cheered and shouted and repeated his infamous language—threatened particular persons, and avowed his determination to burn down the town that night! He was escorted out of town and ducked in a neighboring creek, and then turned adrift.

Mr. Intendant Shaver, hearing of his threats, issued a warrant for his arrest, and officers were sent in pursuit.

On Sunday morning Tate was brought in and taken before the Intendant of Police. Witnesses were examined and the facts as given above were substantially depoted to. In addition, it appears that Tate had frequently spoken his abolition sentiments and was heard to do so whilst working with negroes. He did not deny entertaining such opinions, but he did deny ever doing anything to incite insurrection, or of having any idea of it. He put in the plea of drunk and expressed his determination to leave the State. No witness testified to his intoxication. He was bound over to keep the peace, but was committed on default of bail.

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—On Friday evening last, Dr. C. A. Henderson delivered an address before this association. His subject was "North Carolina," religiously, morally and physically considered. The attendance was numerous, and included a considerable number of ladies. We were unavoidably absent, but have heard Dr. H.'s address spoken of in the most complimentary terms. At its conclusion, the president invited criticism, and several gentlemen responded. A most agreeable and instructive evening was thus spent. We learn that Dr. Hall, who took part in the discussion on the address, has promised a course of scientific lectures during the winter. The right spirit seems to animate the young men of this association, and much good will no doubt result from their efforts.

The Democracy of Nash, at their recent meeting, recommended Hon. Thos. Bragg as the candidate for Vice-President of the U. S.

We invite attention to the communication of Chas. F. Fisher, Esq., in another column.

## Fire in Salisbury.

On Wednesday morning last, between seven and eight o'clock, smoke was seen to be issuing from the old Methodist Church, a frame building, situated in the south-western part of the town. The alarm was given and the fire engines were quickly on the spot; but before the time of their arrival, the building was enveloped in flames. At this time it seemed impossible to save the new brick church, standing within a few yards of the burning edifice, or the stables and out-houses of Boyden's hotel. Had the flames communicated with the latter, the consequences would have been most disastrous, as the entire block of fine buildings, of which the hotel forms a part, must inevitably have been swept away. Indeed it is impossible to say where the destructive element would have been arrested. But thanks to the exertions of the firemen and the hosts of other citizens who assisted on the occasion, the fire was confined to the building in which it originated.

The cause of the fire rests in considerable doubt. Since the erection of the new church, the old building has been used as a meeting house by the colored portion of the congregation; and it is said that a meeting had been attempted on Tuesday night, but failed for want of numbers. Carelessness on the part of some of the negroes may have led to this fire, though fears are entertained that it was the work of incendiaries.

The recent frequent occurrence of conflagrations in different portions of the South is certainly strange; and it behooves us to be more vigilant and to be better prepared for such occurrences. We are no alarmist; but whether these fires be the work of the lurking villain, the incendiary, or the result of carelessness or accident, the proper precautions should not be neglected. We warn the people of the country to look well after suspicious persons; and we urge upon the authorities of Salisbury to provide better means by which to extinguish fires. The fire-engines now used are really worthless and should at once be superseded by good new ones. This matter should be attended to before we are taught a sad lesson by experience.

## Rowan Agricultural Society.

On the 7th inst. a preliminary meeting was held at the Court-house in this place, to re-organize the old Rowan Agricultural Society. The meeting was adjourned to the 10th, when the following permanent officers were elected.

Benjamin Summers, President.  
P. A. Heilig, C. S. Partee, Vice Presidents.  
C. B. Partee, Dr. C. A. Henderson, R. H. Broadfield, Recording Secretary.  
Wm. L. Saunders, Corresponding Secretary.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to correspond with the commissioners named in the act of incorporation of the Western Agricultural Society, with a view to make Salisbury the point at which to establish the same viz: E. F. Shober, Jas. A. Ramsey, Col. H. L. Roberts.

On the 22d the society again met and adopted a constitution and by-laws. The corresponding committee reported verbally that they had seen several of the commissions of the Western Society, and that the views of the Rowan Society seemed to meet their hearty concurrence.

The number of members of this society reported reaches already some two hundred. This is an encouraging sign.

Our friends will meet at Salisbury on the 14th of December.

**SLEIGHING.**—In the Northern part of New York the people are now enjoying very good sleighing. In some of the counties the snow is a foot deep.

**NEW YORK ELECTION.**—The official returns change the supposed result. The whole American ticket is elected. That is, half the officers chosen are Republicans and half Democrats.

**MASONIC.**—The Officers, Members and Representatives of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, are notified by the Secretary that the Annual Communication of this Masonic Body will be held in Raleigh, on Monday evening, 5th Dec'r next.

His Excellency Gov. Ellis, arrived here this morning looking remarkably well, although a little tired. He will remain with us to-day and probably to-morrow. His visit is upon business connected with several views of internal improvement.—*Wm. Journal of Friday.*

**Southern Printing Press.**—At the recent State Fair at Atlanta, Ga., there was an exhibition a printing press, invented by Mr. Reynolds, of Augusta, which is described as "equal if not superior to Hoe's best." The writer adds that it is the first printing press ever invented or built in the South.

**SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE.**—The Dayton Journal gives an authoritative denial to the statement that Gov. Corwin will not be a candidate for the Speakership of the House of Representatives. It says that Mr. Corwin desires it to be understood that he is a candidate, and that his name will be presented to the House.

**STABBING AFFAIR.**—We learn that last night, Mr. Andrew Cheshire was stabbed at the Ten-Pip Alley of John Rea by Lee Shelby. He made a very narrow escape, as the knife grazed his throat and entered his arm and then he was stabbed in the breast. Although badly cut, we are informed that he is not dangerously wounded.—*Char. Whig.*

Persons are on trial at Barnstable, Mass., for conveying back to his owner a negro slave who had escaped in a vessel from Pensacola! What are we coming to, when men are tried for refusing to violate a law of Florida, to which State they had been trading, and for aiding to carry into effect a law of the United States, passed under the clearest and most undisputed sanction of the constitution?—*Fayetteville Observer.*

**A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.**—We learn that at a late meeting of the Board of Superintendents of the common schools for Wake county, the chairman of said Board was authorized to subscribe for a copy of the N. C. Journal of Education for each school district in the county. There are 73 school districts in the county. The Journal will be sent to the several school committees, who, after reading it, will hand it around to other persons of the district, for perusal.—*Raleigh Press.*

Three students from North Carolina, named D. L. Stone, Foust and Watson, two connected with the University of Pennsylvania and one with Jefferson College, have been missing since Monday last.

## For the Banner.

**SALISBURY, Nov. 18, 1859.**  
Mr. Editor: Several weeks since I stated in a short communication to the "Banner" my intention of writing at the earliest time convenient to me a statement of my relations with the "Western North Carolina Railroad," which was called for by the publication of an anonymous article in the "Greensboro' Patriot" signed "Plebs." This article being personal and libellous, I proposed to notice it otherwise than through the public prints—a mode of settling difficulties much safer than the one I demanded the name of the author. On receiving it, to my great surprise, it proved to be Jonathan Worth, Chairman of the late Senate Investigating Committee. The same person who made a lengthy and labored Report on the North Carolina Railroad, to my last notice of which, there was no reply—but after more than seven months the cause of the fire rests in considerable doubt. Since the erection of the new church, the old building has been used as a meeting house by the colored portion of the congregation; and it is said that a meeting had been attempted on Tuesday night, but failed for want of numbers. Carelessness on the part of some of the negroes may have led to this fire, though fears are entertained that it was the work of incendiaries.

Every body will understand that in dealing with an elderly man, like the ex-Chief Engineer, personally irresponsible, about whom I have heretofore been obliged reluctantly to say, in self-defence, some hard things, and who is notably indisposed for conduct derogatory to the truth, honor and honesty of a Legislator, that I have only this disagreeable recourse. For although I should greatly prefer to reply to any charges which he, or his organs, should make respecting the North Carolina Railroad, after the sufficient rebuke of the Stockholders in the last General Meeting at Greensboro', the present anonymous attack is a little different,—for it is hardly right that slanderous stories concerning private transactions, even though made by a secret calumniator, should go uncontradicted. Although all such are harmless now, after the name of the malicious author is made known, they might, when the circumstances are forgotten, be prepared to the prejudice of truth and justice.

Only for this reason do I trouble you with this communication, which shall be as brief as possible. The "Western North Carolina Railroad" charter was granted in 1854-'55. The first meeting of the Stockholders was held in Salisbury in August, 1855. At this meeting a deficiency of nearly \$100,000 stock appeared, which was necessary to secure an effective organization. It was subscribed by a few men in Salisbury, myself being one. When the surveys were completed and estimates published for the lettings of work, in common with other subscribers, I became a contractor—not from choice, but of necessity, to pay off by work a heavy stock subscription.

In August of 1856, at the General Meeting in Statesville, the Chief Engineer gave, in his regular Report, an Estimate for the work as far as Morganton; but before there could be any lettings beyond that point, the end of the first section of the road was reached, and it was necessary to extend the first section as far as to Morganton. The Legislature met in November, and the charter was passed, making Morganton the end of the first section. The Estimates of the Engineer-in-Chief were before the Legislature, when they considered and passed this amendment—the same Estimates upon which I afterwards, two years later, in 1858, took the work.

Early in 1857, books were opened for the additional subscription of \$220,000 individual stock, to move the work on, under the amendment. They remained open the lawful time, and were closed, without the share of stock being taken, although the same Estimates were published and known. They were opened again, and again the time expired, without the subscription of one share, and the books were closed.

At the Fall election of Burke county, the question of subscribing \$100,000 to the Road was submitted to the people and defeated—no subscription being agreed to.

At this period the work was considered to be evidently at a stand, 23 miles below Morganton; for, notwithstanding the anxiety of Western men to get the charter so amended as to enable an extension to Morganton, now that the grant was made, no man came forward to the work.

The Board of Directors held their next meeting on the 6th of December in Statesville, and to this meeting I sent, without consultation or advertisement with any one whatever, in the Company or out, the following letter of proposal, which was read and read to the Board, equally to the surprise of that body, and of the Chief Engineer:

(COPY)  
SALISBURY, Dec'r 3d, 1857

SIR:—I propose to take the section of your Road from "near Hale's Store to Morganton"—the additional amount required to be estimated for—at the Engineer's Estimate, excepting therefrom only the items for "Engineering and General Superintendence"—for "Land Damages"—for "Equipment of Locomotives, Cars, &c."

I propose to take One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars of Stock in payment, which I will subscribe, regularly, whenever the terms of the contract were complied with. In making this proposal I desire to say, that I offer to do so only because up to this time no subscription has been made on the books for any of the additional amount required to carry the Road beyond its present terminus, notwithstanding the amendment to the Charter by the last Legislature, which, in view of these same Estimates of the Chief Engineer, made Morganton the end of the first section.

If any plan can be devised to secure a subscription of the whole individual stock required to be taken, I willingly withdraw this proposal, and the subscribers may have the whole contract work.

Should this proposal be accepted by the Board, I would wish to understand it before the close of the year. I conclude if the year closes without some action in the matter, the work must probably be retarded another year.

I am, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
CHAS. F. FISHER.

R. C. PEARSON, Esq.,  
Pres't W. N. C. R. R. Co.

Enclosing the above, I wrote to the President the following:

(COPY)

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed herewith I send you a proposal for your work above, which nobody seems disposed to touch. I have hoped to see before this some arrangement. Shall we suffer the work to stop short—and "in the woods" if something is not done before January, nothing will be accomplished towards preparation for work until January following perhaps. I hope you will devise some plan to move forward, at your meeting on Saturday. Notify me thereof, if you do, and I will immediately

withdraw my proposal—or you may, if you please, for me

Yours truly,  
CHAS. F. FISHER.

R. C. PEARSON, Esq.

The Board did not accept this proposal, for there yet remained Seventy Thousand Dollars of Stock to be taken in some quarter, before the requisite amount was obtained; but, stimulated by this proposal, they ordered the books to be again opened for subscription, and it was determined to try another submission of the question to the people of Burke for a County subscription.

This was accordingly done in the Spring of 1858, and resulted in a vote to subscribe \$50,000, but still, notwithstanding the subscription, not a share was subscribed on the Books by individuals, nor was any offer made for the work.

The next meeting of the Board was appointed to be held in Salisbury early in May. To this meeting—after the Books had been the third time closed, without a share of stock subscribed—I proposed again to take the whole contract, with the additional balance of untaken stock—agreeing to receive the Burke Bonds as cash in payment.

At this meeting of the Board I was not present in Salisbury, having been unexpectedly called away the night before by some matter of urgency on the Eastern Division of the North Carolina Railroad. I was not able to return till after their adjournment. I learned later that some of my friends were not desirous of accepting my proposal, for the reason that they regarded it a hazardous undertaking on my part. But the Board considering it an advantageous offer for the Road, unanimously directed the contract to be made.

In the month of August, following I commenced work actively. After an annual meeting a Bill was filed by a citizen of Burke to enjoin the County subscription. (A decision of the Supreme Court afterwards set it aside.) Upon this, at the next meeting of the Board, I addressed them a Communication in which, after stating my proposal, I say:—

"The Board accepted this proposal and directed the contract to be closed with me thereupon—which was done by yourself and the Chief Engineer. I proceeded to sublet a portion of the work (the masonry) and to put on a regular force of hands with the intention of pushing it to completion as soon as possible.

Since this time an unusual and somewhat extraordinary condition of things has arisen in the County of Burke, by the action of a citizen in filing a bill to enjoin the payment of the County subscription.

Having had my contract with the Company duly executed, and having proceeded, at a good deal of labor and expense in the preparation, as well as in the active work of carrying it out, I am not called upon by any obligation or consideration of legality to make any change of things above referred to, as no matter what might be the result of the proceeding at law, I hold the Company bound to me for fulfillment of its contract.

But, I do not choose so to hold it—and I now submit the whole matter to yourself and to the Board of Directors to determine and to say, whether this work shall go on or shall stop. I have never yet desired to proceed to move in this matter except for the promotion and best interest of what I conceived to be a great scheme of public advantage.

I now leave the whole matter in the hands of the Board and await their instructions whether I shall proceed or not.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,  
CHAS. F. FISHER, President.

Upon this the Board passed the following:

[Extract from Journal, Sep. 21 1858]

"Whereas, The President of this company has laid before the Board a Communication from Chas. F. Fisher, Esq., in relation to the contract heretofore entered into by him with this Company, for the construction of the remainder of the first section of the Western N. C. R. R., viz: from Hale's Store to the town of Morganton, as set forth in the said contract; and whereas the said communication sets forth in a concise and comprehensive manner all the circumstances and facts connected with the letting of said contract, as well as the legal proceedings since had in relation to the Burke county subscription, and concludes by proposing to cancel said contract, and abandon the work which he has already entered upon, if, in the opinion of the Board, this course would seem to them most advisable.

Be it therefore, unanimously resolved by the Board, That whilst they fully appreciate the motives that prompt Mr. Fisher to make so liberal an offer, they cannot desert from the best legal advice they can obtain in the matter of the Burke county subscription, (which seems to be the only difficulty in the way) that although some delay may be occasioned by the legal proceedings had in relation to the same, yet that the same is legal and valid, and will ultimately be recognized.

Be it further resolved, That the President of this Company be instructed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Fisher's communication and inform him that in the opinion of this Board there is no good reason why the contract should be rescinded, and he was under no obligation to rescind the same. But it is his wish and desire that the same be continued and carried out as originally contemplated.

From that time to the present the work has gone forward in earnest, and such progress is now made as secures its safe completion by January 1861—according to the terms of the contract.

The statements above give the facts briefly of all my transactions with the W. N. C. R. R. Company according to the records.

As respect to the estimates, it can be shown that they are lower than those made on the "North Carolina Rail Road" when labor and supplies were 33 per cent. cheaper than at the time my contract was made. It can be shown, too, that they are as low as any estimate for similar work on any road in the country, and far lower than those of many.

I took this work when no other bid was made, and if completed according to the contract, as it will be, could any more be asked? Has there been any complaint of the work below this executed by many different persons—or would there be of this, if 23 men had each taken a mile on the same terms. Why then of me, when so far from 23, not one contractor could be found in two years to take the labor and risk—not one before my proposal, not one after it, to participate in the prospective profits.

The anonymous "Plebs" and his endorser think the estimates high; the opponents of the measure of extension to Morganton in the Legislature of 1856, declared they were too low to build the work, and only intended to get the State in, when more money would be asked for, to complete. "Plebs" intimates they were made to favor me. The record shows them to have been made, published and laid before the Legislature in 1856. The Journal shows that on these estimates the Books were three times opened for subscription and as often closed blank. For two years open to contract and not a bidder—my proposal being the only one.

Later, when I offered by public advertisement to sublet any part of the work,

on these estimates, not one of all the contractors on the Road would take work.—The masonry alone is sublet, and for this payment is made, on these estimates, for nearly the whole amount in cash—but one mile section of the Grading is taken, and that was by a contractor having an idle force.

The article of "Plebs" makes two false statements as to the transportation of Iron and material—and the doing of work for the W. N. C. Road at the Company Shops. Both charges are as absurd as false, no doubt well understood to be so by the author as well as by those of his organs who have been dishonest enough to repeat them.

The transportation of Iron is not made for "less than cost," but precisely as a like service was rendered by other Roads to the North Carolina Railroad when under construction. The connecting Roads, both in the State and out of it, charged low rates of freights on Iron and took part payment in stock. The North Carolina Road takes no stock in this one, which in fact so much a part of itself as to be called an "Extension"—but the Board justly considered it right and proper to transport the material for construction at a low freight—though this rate is not lower than has been agreed for other Roads, having no such claims on us—all the ordinary freights of the W. N. C. Road are charged at the usual Tariff rates.

For the work done in the Shops they have been charged as high prices as it would have cost anywhere—and some higher than it would have cost to do it for themselves. We have never desired to do at the Company Shops any work whatever, for other Roads or for individuals, as the North Carolina Road can always employ them fully; and we have, moreover, invariably refused to do any work, unless such as could not be done elsewhere, in a case of urgent need. As to the charge that work has been done for me at "less than cost" or at even low prices, it is too tempestible to require a reply. I doubt whether any body could either make or repeat such a charge, much less believe it, unless he might himself be capable of doing an act so dishonest. Of the same character is the suggestion that the low freight on Iron was made, or could result to my benefit.

The order of the Board of Directors, as to the charge for Iron Transportation bears date on the Journal nearly two years before my contract was made with the Western North Carolina Railroad and up to this date, no Iron for my work has been yet brought forward—but, can any one be so ignorant as not to understand that the cost of Transportation is a part of the estimate of cost of the work—and the contractor it could make no difference. The only beneficiaries are the stockholders, in making the cost of the whole work so much less.

"Plebs" cannot understand how it is possible for a man to be in a position to do dishonest acts, without availing himself of the opportunities—any more than he could comprehend how every sentiment of honor as well as of higher obligations should cause a sworn Legislator to be an honest unprejudiced juror, and a just Judge. He thinks it quite surprising that I should have such an amount of private business, a contract so large, and yet continue for a small share to hold the same interest in a small North Carolina Railroad.

I have to thank him for this same. It is, true enough, not very profitable to me, as he conjectures, but if it had cost me ten times as much, I should still have done so. No doubt my continuing in the North Carolina Railroad is disagreeable to him, but he knows I was obliged to continue in order to show the estimate placed by the Stockholders and the public on his "Investigation" and "Report" of last Winter; of course it was impossible for me to retire, as I should have given glory to other citizens. In return I give only what these persons cannot give me, since they have none to give, but which honest men may—truth and justice.

CHAS. F. FISHER.

P. S.—I cannot close this communication, Mr. Editor, without a word in notice of a sort of persons who have been ready volunteers and swift witnesses to endorse and to repeat anonymous slander and libelous falsehood. I mean some of the honest, honorable, fair-dealing fraternity of professing christian editors. These are the censors of public morals, the vigilant Watchmen of the people's liberty, the Observers of truth and religion and law, the Patriots who guard—themselves from danger!

They readily publish and re-publish the libel of a calumniator impeaching the character and good name of men, while they profess devoutly to repeat that commandment which says—"Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." They can slander and abuse—in their christian privilege—but when called to answer, they cannot commit the grievous sin of giving satisfaction by impugning their christian bodies. They can stab character, as the assassin stabs life, but they cannot answer for it—that would be a sin! They remember carefully the commandment which protects their cowardly lives—while they violate and set at naught the whole christian spirit of truth and charity and good will to man. They profess to be devout worshippers of the Gospel of Peace, while they use the boasted liberty of the Press to scatter broadcast—envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitable brutes—to sow bitter prejudices, to ferment strife, to stir up partisan hatred, to crown the land with demagoguism—and crown all by the cant of the Pharisee and Hypocrite. Verily, such as they are will have to answer in a stern account for not only doing the works of Evil, but—from the Religion of our Adorable Master which proclaimed Peace on Earth and Good-will to men—for stealing a cloak to serve the Devil in.

**A MISSING STEAMER HEARD FROM.**—The North Star, of the California line, left New York on the 20th ult., with 800 passengers and crew, and was not heard from for more than a week after she was due at Panama, so that serious fears were entertained that she was lost. It is now ascertained that she got ashore on the French Keys on the 25th ult., and remained seven days, but got off without assistance and proceeded on her voyage.

Banking is likely to be begun with pert in Georgia. The Governor of that State, in his recent message, recommends a revision of the criminal code, to the end that a suspension of specie payment by any bank in Georgia shall be deemed conclusive evidence of fraud on the part of the president and directors, and punishes the officers of the bank for it by imprisonment in the penitentiary, without permitting them to show that it was not a fraud.

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# The Banner.

JOHN SPELLMAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C.  
TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 29, 1859

## Regular Advertisers.

Will confer a favor on us by handing in their favors at an early hour on Saturday, as the BANNER goes to press at noon on Monday, rendering it difficult to put advertisements in type on that day.

## To Printers.

A good workman, well acquainted with job work, may obtain a permanent situation by applying immediately at this office. None but steady men need apply.  
Nov. 22, 1859.

## The News.

The crowded state of our columns by local news has thrown out our news of a general character. The Harper's Ferry affair is still the staple of telegraphic despatches. Large numbers of volunteer troops have been offered by several States to the Executive of Virginia, on account of rumors tending to show a contemplated rescue of Brown. There appears, however, no foundation for these reports, and Gov. Wise declines the offered force. Our own State has declined the offer. Nearly all the volunteer companies have offered their services. There is no particle of doubt that old Brown will be hanged on the 22d of next month.

It is becoming a bore. Troops were ordered by the President to the scene of the action and the order again countermanded in consequence of later intelligence.

A man named Thomas Brown has been arrested in Raleigh, and committed to jail, on suspicion of being an accomplice in the Harper's Ferry affair.

Democratic meetings have been held in Wake, Nash, Yancey, and Surry. The best of feeling animates the Democracy. The re-nomination of Gov. Ellis is unanimously recommended.

The foreign news of the week is unimportant. Cotton had declined  $\frac{1}{4}$  on the 12th of Liverpool. Flour was quiet, an advance of 1s being asked by holders. Naval stores steady.

## Arrest of Suspicious Characters.

About a week ago a rumor gained currency in this community that two book peddlers had been tampering with certain slaves, the property of gentlemen residing here. It was ascertained that the suspected parties boarded at the Mount Vernon House, and a few of our citizens thought it prudent to call upon them with a view to ascertaining their real business. It was found, however, they had come to Gold Hill, in this county, but could return in a day or two, having left their baggage at the hotel. Nothing more was seen of them for a few days.

On Wednesday morning, at the burning of the old church, named elsewhere, two young men named Emerson G. Coe and James J. Miller, were arrested as suspicious characters and taken before J. L. Shaver, Esq., Intendant of Police. At the examination which followed, these persons admitted being the parties who had been peddling books in the neighborhood, and who had been suspected of tampering with slaves. Their baggage was sent for and examined by their own counsel, but nothing of importance was discovered. It was admitted by them, however, that they had sold books to negroes and had given certificates for their delivery at an early day. They hailed from Connecticut, but said they were sub-agents under a general agent for the State named Perkins, who was then said to be about Weldon delivering books.

These men said they had come direct to Salisbury, by way of Raleigh, and had stopped in no other county. In their possession, however, were found blank books, containing lists of names of prominent men in several counties. These they accounted for by saying they had received them from the publishing house, but knew nothing of their contents.

The books they were receiving orders for were discovered to be old editions of works the titles of which had been cut out; but fresh pages had been pasted in bearing the following titles, respectively: "The Indian Races of North and South America," and "Moses and the Prophets, Christ and the Apostles, Fathers and Martyrs." These new title-pages purported to show that the books were new editions of books that had once borne different titles. They purported to have been issued by the "American Subscription Publishing House," "L. Stebbins & Co., publishers, Baltimore," and to be published only by subscription.

One of the parties was charged with promising to write to a negro. This he admitted, but said it was in reference to a book, and that he intended to take no further notice of it. It was also shown that at least one other person had recently been soliciting orders for the same works in this county, but these parties denied knowing anything of him.

Under the whole circumstances of the case, and after a fair and careful investigation, the circumstances of which we have not fully recited above, it was deemed proper to hold the parties to bail to answer the charge of "tampering with slaves." This was accordingly done in bonds of \$500. They were committed in default of bail. R. B. Love, Esq., attended the examination of the case before the State. The case now awaits the investigation of the grand jury—the Superior Court being in session.

**BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.**—The first quarterly report of this bank has been published. Among the items of assets we find \$906,991 50 of gold and silver, \$300,000 of U. S. stock, \$42,000 of N. C. State bonds, \$352,000 of Northern Exchange and deposits in Northern banks, &c., &c. Its notes discounted amount to only \$140,760 37. Notes in circulation \$24,320. Deposits \$652,517 13. Profits, so far, \$7,439 05.

**VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.**—We are requested to urge upon the young men of Rowan the necessity of enrolling themselves as volunteers. It is proposed to raise a first-rate Cavalry Company, and we are requested to receive the names of all persons desirous of joining in the enterprise Mr. Bruner, of the Watchman, also, will receive the names of such as desire. There need be nothing said of the absolute necessity of organized military ladies at the present time. To be ready to meet danger is the surest way to avert it.

**PETERSBURG PRESS.**—Col. S. B. Paul has disposed of his interest in this stirring Democratic Journal to Mr. J. L. Phillips, who is now its sole proprietor. The editorial department is now under the control of A. M. Kelley, Esq., formerly one of the able editors of the South Side Democrat.

## Superior Court.

**Trial and conviction of Oscar, a slave, for assault with intent to commit a rape.**—This trial was occupied during the whole of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week in the investigation of this case. The prisoner, a stout looking negro, of pretty dark complexion, belonging to Maj. E. W. Ford, was charged with an assault with intent to commit a rape on the person of Mrs. W. S. Bryan, of Concord, Cabarrus county. Mrs. B. is a handsome and intelligent young lady, married about 6 months, and conducted herself most admirably whilst on the stand. The trial was removed to this county. His honor Judge Heath, presided, Mr. Solicitor Lander prosecuted, and the prisoner was defended by Messrs. Osborne and Boyden. The facts of the case seem to be as follows:

On the night of Wednesday the 16th inst., at about 11 o'clock, Mrs. Bryan retired to rest, accompanied by the daughter of a neighbor, about 10 years old, husband not having returned from his place of business. The back door was secured, but the front door, having a defective lock, was left latched, and a candle was left burning. Mrs. Bryan went to sleep; but some time afterwards was awakened by a pressure upon her body and by the efforts of some person to commit the offence charged. She found the light extinguished, the bed clothes turned down, and the cheek of a man resting upon her own. She asked "Who's this?" "It's Bryan," replied the person, in a low voice. "It's no such thing," she replied, "who are you?" "—and made an effort to rise. The voice again replied "It's Bryan—turn over." Mrs. Bryan, upon the person's shoulder, discovered he had his clothes on—and at once added "It's Oscar Ford!"—and again endeavored to rise up. The prisoner then, according to the evidence of Mrs. Bryan, took hold of her arm and leg and tried to keep her down. At this juncture the girl awoke and being alarmed began to scream. Mrs. Bryan had now seized hold of the prisoner, who, being alarmed at the cries of the girl and Mrs. B. sprang from the bed, tearing loose from the lady's grasp. She immediately sprang out after him, and as he passed the window, through which the moon was shining, she recognized the features of Oscar. Oscar made for the door, followed by Mrs. Bryan, screaming "Murder, murder," and seizing a club raised it and said "Be still, till I get away from here." He then cleared the path and was gone. The identity of the prisoner was positively sworn to.

These are the leading facts of the case, though many others were sworn to, tending to confirm Mrs. Bryan's statement. Mr. Lander, accordingly, gave up the prisoner on hearing the charge against him.

The principal point in the defence was to prove an alibi—evidence being introduced to show that Oscar was at another place at the time the offence was alleged to have been committed, and to show that a white male was seen to go in the direction of the house about that time. The defence also raised a point of law, that admitting the facts sworn to as true, still there was no evidence of violence sufficient to constitute the crime charged.

This ability and eloquence were displayed in such a manner, by Solicitor Lander and Messrs. Boyden and Osborne. Indeed we never heard more powerful addresses to any jury.

His honor charged the jury in a clear and comprehensive manner. We regret our space will not permit us to enlarge upon the opening of his Honor's charge, and upon the eloquence and power of the counsel in this case.

The jury retired and after an absence of about an hour returned a verdict of guilty of the charge in the indictment.

## A Warning.

A man named Sandy Tate, a Scotchman by birth, and a trifling fellow, who has resided in the vicinity of Salisbury for several years, got himself into trouble, on Saturday morning last, by the use of intemperate, incendiary language. It appears that Tate wantonly boasted about the streets, on the morning in question, and in the most public and boisterous manner, that he was an abolitionist—that he sympathized with old Brown—and that he hoped yet to see the day when every slaveholder, and every man who upheld slavery, would have his head chopped off! All this and more was uttered in different places on the public streets, in hearing of numbers of persons, and at a time when the community was considerably excited by what is supposed to have been an incendiary fire, and on the heels of the arrest of two very suspicious characters. Is it matter of wonder, then, that Tate should have been taken hold of and treated to a coat of tar and feathers, and a ride upon a rail?

This he had to submit to; and whilst undergoing the operation, his conduct was such that it is matter of surprise he was not more severely dealt with. He cheered and shouted and repeated his infamous language—threatened particular persons, and avowed his determination to burn down the town that night! He was escorted out of town and ducked in a neighboring creek, and then turned adrift.

Mr. Intendant Shaver, hearing of his threats, issued a warrant for his arrest, and officers were sent in pursuit.

On Sunday morning Tate was brought in and taken before the Intendant of Police. Witnesses were examined and the facts as given above were substantially proved. In addition, it appears that Tate had frequently spoken his abolition sentiments and was heard to do so whilst working with negroes. He did not deny entertaining such opinions, but he did deny ever doing anything to incite insurrection, or of having any idea of it. He put in the plea of drunkenness and expressed his determination to leave the State. He was bound over to keep the peace, but was committed on default of bail.

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—On Friday evening last, Dr. C. A. Henderson delivered an address before this association. His subject was "North Carolina," religiously, morally and physically considered. The attendance was numerous, and included a considerable number of ladies. We were unavoidably absent, but have heard Dr. H.'s address spoken of in the most complimentary terms. At its conclusion, the president invited criticism, and several gentlemen responded. A most agreeable and instructive evening was thus spent. We learn that Dr. Hall, who took part in the discussion on the address, has promised a course of scientific lectures during the winter. The right spirit seems to animate the young men of this association, and much good will no doubt result from their efforts.

**The Democracy of Nash,** at their recent meeting, recommended Hon. Thos. Bragg as the candidate for Vice-President of the U. S.

**We invite attention to the communication** of Chas. F. Fisher, Esq., in another column.

## Fire in Salisbury.

On Wednesday morning last, between seven and eight o'clock, smoke was seen to be issuing from the old Methodist Church, a frame building, situated in the south-western part of the town. The alarm was given and the fire engines were quickly on the spot; but before the time of their arrival, the building was enveloped in flames. At this time it seemed impossible to save the new brick church, standing within a few yards of the burning edifice, or the stables and out-houses of Boyden's hotel. Had the flames communicated with the latter, the consequences would have been most disastrous, as the entire block of fine buildings, of which the hotel forms a part, must inevitably have been swept away. Indeed it is impossible to say where the destructive element would have been arrested. But thanks to the exertions of the firemen and the hosts of other citizens who assisted on the occasion, the fire was confined to the building in which it originated.

The cause of the fire rests in considerable doubt. Since the erection of the new church, the old building has been used as a meeting house by the colored portion of the congregation; and it is said that a meeting had been attempted on Tuesday night, but failed for want of numbers. Carelessness on the part of some of the negroes may have led to this fire, though fears are entertained that it was the work of incendiaries.

The recent frequent occurrence of conflagrations in different portions of the South is certainly strange; and it behooves us to be more vigilant and to take alarm; but whether these fires be the work of the lurking villain, the incendiary, or the result of carelessness or accident, the proper precautions should not be neglected. We warn the people of the country to look well after suspicious persons; and we urge upon the authorities of Salisbury to provide better means by which to extinguish fires. The fire-engines now used are really worthless and should at once be superseded by good new ones. This matter should be attended to before we are taught a sad lesson by experience.

**Rowan Agricultural Society.**—On the 7th inst. a preliminary meeting was held at the Court-house in this place, to re-organize the old Rowan Agricultural Society. The meeting was adjourned to the 10th, when the following permanent officers were elected:

Benjamin Summers, President.  
P. A. Heilig, Vice Presidents.  
C. S. Partee,  
Dr. D. B. Wood,  
Dr. C. A. Henderson,  
Wm. L. Saunders, Corresponding Secretary.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to correspond with the commissioners named in the act of incorporation of the Western Agricultural Society, with a view to establish Salisbury the point at which to establish the same viz: E. F. Shober, Jas. A. Ramsay, Col. H. L. Roberts.

On the 22d the society again met and adopted a constitution and by-laws. The corresponding committee reported verbally that they had seen several of the commissions of the Western Society, and that the views of the Rowan Society seemed to meet their hearty concurrence.

The number of members of this society reported reaches already some two hundred. This is an encouraging sign.

**The N. C. Conference.**—The North Carolina M. E. Conference will meet at Beaufort on the 14th of December.

**SLEIGHING.**—In the Northern part of New York the people are now enjoying very good sleighing. In some of the counties the snow is a foot deep.

**NEW YORK ELECTION.**—The official returns charge the supposed result. The whole American ticket is elected. That is, half the officers chosen are Republicans and half Democrats.

**MASONIC.**—The Officers, Members and Representatives of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, are notified by the Secretary that the Annual Communication of this Masonic Body will be held in Raleigh, on Monday evening, 5th Decr next.

**His Excellency Gov. Ellis,** arrived here this morning looking remarkably well, although a little tired. He will remain with us to-day and probably to-morrow. His visit is upon business connected with several works of internal improvement.

**WIL. JOURNAL OF FRIDAY.**—At the recent State Fair at Atlanta, Ga., there was an exhibition a printing press, invented by Mr. Reynolds, of Augusta, which is described as "equal if not superior to Hoe's best." The writer adds that it is the first printing press ever invented or built in the South.

**SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE.**—The Dayton Journal gives an authoritative denial to the statement that Gov. Corwin will not be a candidate for the Speakership of the House of Representatives. It says that Mr. Corwin desires it to be understood that he is a candidate, and that his name will be presented to the House.

**STABBING AFFAIR.**—We learn that last night, Mr. Andrew Cheshire was stabbed at the Ten-Pin Alley of John Rea by Leo Shelby. He made a very narrow escape, as the knife grazed his throat and entered his arm and then he was stabbed in the breast. Although badly hurt, we are informed that he is not dangerously wounded.

**Persons are on trial at Barnstable, Mass.,** for conveying back to his owner a negro slave who had escaped in a vessel from Pensacola! What are we coming to, when men are tried for refusing to violate a law of Florida, to which State they had been trading, and for aiding to carry into effect a law of the United States, passed under the clearest and most undisputed sanction of the constitution?—*Fayetteville Observer.*

**A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.**—We learn that at a late meeting of the Board of Superintendents of the common schools for Wake county, the chairman of said Board was authorized to subscribe for a copy of the N. C. Journal of Education for each school district in the county. There are 73 school districts in the county. The Journal will be sent to the several school committees, who, after reading it will hand it around to other persons of the district, for perusal.

**Three students from North Carolina,** named D. I. Stone, Foust and Watson, two connected with the University of Pennsylvania and one with Jefferson College, have been missing since Monday last.

## For the Banner.

SALISBURY, Nov. 18, 1859.  
Mr. Editor: Several weeks since I started in a short communication to the "Banner" my intention of writing at the earliest time convenient to me a statement of my relations with the "Western North Carolina Railroad," which was called for by the publication of an anonymous article in the "Greensboro Patriot" signed "Plebs." This article being personal and libellous, I proposed to notice it otherwise than through the public prints—a mode of settling difficulties much safer than it is creditable, and as the first step thereto, I demanded the name of the author. On receiving it, to my great surprise, it proved to be Jonathan Worth, Chairman of the late Senate Investigating Committee. The same person who made a lengthy and labored Report on the North Carolina Railroad, to my last notice of which, there was no reply—but after more than seven months he comes forward in the anonymous character of "Plebs" to repeat his old charges long ago undeniably proven to be false, and to make new ones, touching my connection with the "Western North Carolina Railroad," which are easily shown to be equally false, as well as malicious and slanderous.

Every body will understand that in dealing with an elderly man, like the ex-Chief Engineer, personally irresponsible, about whom I have heretofore been obliged reluctantly to say, in self-defence, some hard things, derogatory to the truth and honor and honesty of a Legislator, that I have only this disagreeable recourse. For although I should not feel called upon to reply to any charges which he, or his organs, should make respecting the North Carolina Railroad, after the sufficient rebuke of the Stockholders in the last General Meeting at Greensboro, the present anonymous attack is a little different—for it is hardly right that slanderous stories concerning private transactions, even though made by a secret calculator, should go uncontradicted. Although all such are barulous now, after the name of the malicious author is made known, they might, when the circumstances are forgotten, be repeated to the prejudice of truth and justice.

Only for this reason do I trouble you with this communication, which shall be as brief as possible.

The "Western North Carolina Railroad" charter was granted in 1851-'55. The first meeting of the Stockholders was held in Salisbury in August, 1855. At this meeting a deficiency of nearly \$100,000 stock appeared, which was necessary to secure an effective organization. It was subscribed by a few men in Salisbury, myself being one. When the surveys were completed and estimates published for the lettings of work, in connection with other subscribers, I became a contractor—not from choice, but of necessity, to pay off by work a heavy stock subscription.

In August of 1856, at the General Meeting in Statesville, the Chief Engineer gave, in his regular Report, an Estimate for the work as far as Morganton; but before there could be any lettings by bond Hale's, the end of the first section by the Charter, it was needful to have an amendment extending the first section as far as to Morganton. The Legislature met in November, 1856, and during the session the amendment to the charter was passed, making Morganton the end of the first section.

Before the Legislature, the Chief Engineer, who considered and passed this amendment—the same Estimates upon which I afterwards, two years later, in 1858, took the work.

Early in 1857, books were opened for the additional subscription of \$220,000 individual stock, to move the work on, under the amendment. They remained open the lawful time, and were closed, without one share of stock being taken, although these same Estimates were published and known. They were opened again, and again the time expired, without the subscription of one share, and the books were closed.

At the Fall election of Burke county, the question of subscribing \$100,000 to the Road was submitted to the people and defeated—no subscription being agreed to.

At this period the work was considered to be evidently at a stand, 23 miles below Morganton; for, notwithstanding the anxiety of Western men to get the charter so amended as to enable an extension to Morganton, now that the grant was made, no man came forward to the work.

The Board of Directors held their next meeting on the 6th of December in Statesville, and to this meeting I sent, without consultation or advice with any one, the following letter of proposal, which was read and read to the Board, equally to the surprise of that body, and of the Chief Engineer:

[COPY]  
SALISBURY, Decr 3d, 1857  
SIR:—I propose to take the section of your Road from "near Hale's Store to Morganton," to the whole work, and to furnish material as estimated for—at the Engineer's Estimate, excepting therefrom only the items for "Engineering and General Superintendence"—for "Land Purchase" and for "Equipment of Locomotives, Cars, &c."

I propose to take One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars of Stock in payment, which I will pay regularly, whenever the terms of the contract were complied with.

In making this proposal I desire to say, that I offer to do so only because up to this time no subscription has been made up to the books for any of the additional amount required to carry the Road beyond its present terminus, notwithstanding the amendment to the Charter by the last Legislature, which, in view of these same Estimates of the Chief Engineer, made Morganton the end of the first section.

If any plan can be devised to secure a subscription of the whole individual stock required to be taken, I willingly withdraw this proposal, and the subscribers may have the whole contract work.

Should this proposal be accepted by the Board, I would wish to understand it before the end of the year. I conclude if the year closes without some action on the matter, the work must probably be retarded another year.

I am, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
R. C. PRABSON, Esq.  
Pres't. W. N. C. R. R. Co.

Enclosing the above, I wrote to the President the following:

[COPY]  
DEAR SIR:—Enclosed herewith I send you a proposal for your work above, which nobody seems disposed to touch. I have hoped to see before this some arrangement. Shall we suffer the work to stop short—and "in the words" "Land Purchase" and "Equipment of Locomotives, Cars, &c."—if something is not done before January, nothing will be accomplished towards preparation for work until January following perhaps.

I hope you will devise some plan to move forward, at your meeting on Saturday. Notify me thereof, if you do, and I will immediately withdraw my proposal—or you may, if you please, for me.

Yours truly,  
CHAS. F. FISHER.  
R. C. PRABSON, Esq.  
The Board did not accept this proposal, for there yet remained Seventy Thousand Dollars of Stock to be taken in some quarter, before the requisite amount was obtained; but, stimulated by this proposal, they ordered the books to be again opened for subscription, and it was determined to try another submission of the question to the people of Burke for a County subscription.

This was accordingly done in the Spring of 1858, and resulted in a vote to subscribe \$50,000, but still, notwithstanding the subscription, not a share was subscribed on the Books by individuals, nor was any offer made for the work.

The next meeting of the Board was appointed to be held in Salisbury early in May. To this meeting—after the Books had been the third time closed, without a share of stock subscribed. I proposed again to take the whole contract, with the additional balance of untaken stock—agreeing to receive the Burke Bonds as cash in payment.

At this meeting of the Board I was not present in Salisbury, having been unexpectedly called away the night before by some matter of urgency on the Eastern Division of the North Carolina Railroad. I was not able to return till after their adjournment. I learned later that some of my proposals, for the reason that they regarded the hazardous undertaking on my part. But the Board considering it an advantageous offer for the Road, unanimously directed the contract to be closed.

In the month of August, following I commenced work actively. After the annual meeting a Bill was filed by a citizen of Burke to enjoin the County subscription. (A decision of the Supreme Court afterwards set it aside.) Upon this, at the next meeting of the Board, I addressed them a Communication in which, after stating my proposal, &c., I say:—

"The Board accepted this proposal and directed the contract to be closed with me thereupon—which was done by yourself and the Chief Engineer. I proceeded to sublet a portion of the work (the masonry) and to put on a regular force of hands with the intention of pushing it to completion as rapidly as possible.

Since this time an unexpected and somewhat extraordinary condition of things has arisen in the County of Burke, by the action of a citizen in filing a bill to enjoin the payment of the County subscription. Having had my contract with the Company fully executed, and having proceeded, at a good deal of labor and expense in the preparation, as well as in the active work of carrying it out, I am not called upon by any obligation or consideration of legality to heed this condition of things above referred to, as no matter what might be the result of the proceeding at law, I hold the Company bound to me for fulfillment of its contract.

But, I do not choose so to hold it—and I now submit the whole matter to yourself and to the Board of Directors to determine and to say, whether this work shall go on or shall stop. I have never yet desired or proposed to move in this matter except for the promotion and best interest, of what I conceived to be a great scheme of public advantage.

I now leave the whole matter in the hands of the Board, and await their instructions whether I shall proceed or not.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
CHAS. F. FISHER.  
R. C. PRABSON, Esq., President.

Upon this the Board passed the following: [Extract from Journal, Sep. 21 1858]

"Whereas, The President of this company has laid before the Board a communication from Chas. F. Fisher, Esq., in relation to the contract heretofore entered into by him with this Company, for the construction of the remainder of the first section of the Western N. C. R. R., viz: from Hale's Store to Morganton; and whereas the said communication sets forth in a concise and comprehensive manner all the circumstances and facts connected with the letting of said contract, as well as the legal proceedings since had in relation to the Burke county subscription, and concludes by proposing to cancel said contract, and abandon the work which he had already entered upon, if, in the opinion of the Board, this course should seem to them most advisable.

Be it, therefore, unanimously resolved by this Board, That whilst they fully appreciate the motives that prompt Mr. Fisher to make so liberal an offer, they cannot doubt from the best legal advice they can obtain in the matter of the Burke county subscription, (which seems to be the only difficulty in the way) that although some delay may be occasioned by the legal proceedings had in relation to the same, yet that the same is legal and valid, and will ultimately be recognized.

Be it further resolved, That the President of this Company be instructed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Fisher's communication and inform him that in the opinion of this Board there is no good reason why the contract should be rescinded, and the work under way consequently abandoned. But it is their wish and desire that the same be continued and carried out as originally contemplated."

From that time to the present the work has gone forward in earnest, and such progress is now made as secures its safe completion by January 1861—according to the terms of the contract.

The statements above give the facts briefly of all my transactions with the W. N. C. R. R. Company according to the records.

In respect to the estimates, it can be shown that they are lower than those made on the "North Carolina Rail Road" when labor and supplies were 33 per cent. cheaper than at the time my contract was made. It can be shown, too, that they are as low as any estimate for similar work on any road in the country, and far lower than those of many.

I took this work when no other bid was made, and if completed according to the contract, as it will be, could any more be asked? Has there been any complaint of the work below this executed by many different persons—or would there be of this, if 23 men had each taken a mile on the same terms? Why then of me, when so far from 23, not one contractor could be found in two years to take the labor and risk—not one before my proposal, not one after it, to participate in the prospective profits.

The anonymous "Plebs" and his endorser think the estimates high; the opponents of the measure of extension to Morganton in the Legislature of 1856, declared they were too low to build the work, and only intended to get the State in, when more money would be asked for, to complete. "Plebs" intimates they were made to favor me. The record shows them to have been made, published and laid before the Legislature in 1856. The Journal shows that these estimates the Books were three times opened for subscription and as often closed blank. For two years open to contract and not a bidder—my proposal being the only one.

Later, when I offered by public advertisement to sublet any part of the work,

## on these estimates, not one of all the contractors on the Road would take work.

The masonry alone is sublet, and for this payment is made, on these estimates, for nearly the whole amount in cash—but one mile section of the Grading is taken, and this was by a contractor having an idle force.

The article of "Plebs" makes two false statements as to the transportation of Iron and material—and the cost of work for the W. N. C. Road at the Company Shops. Both charges are as absurd as false, no doubt well understood to be so by the author as well as by those of his organs who have been dishonest enough to repeat them.

The transportation of Iron is not made for "less than cost," but precisely as a like service was rendered by other Roads to the North Carolina Railroad when under construction. The connecting Roads, both in the State and out of it, charged low rates of freight on Iron and took part payment in stock. The North Carolina Road takes no stock in this one, which in fact so much a part of itself as to be called an "Extension"—but the Board justly considered it right and proper to transport the material for construction at a low freight—though this rate is not lower than has been agreed for other Roads, having no such claims on us—all the ordinary freights of the W. N. C. Road are charged at the usual Tariff rates.

For the work done in the Shops they have been charged as high prices as it has ever been anywhere—and some higher than it would have cost to do it for themselves. We have never desired to do at the Company Shops any work whatever, for other Roads or for individuals, as the North Carolina Road can always employ them fully; and we have, moreover, invariably refused to do any work, unless such as could not be done elsewhere, in a case of urgent need. As to the charge that work has been done for me at "less than cost" at even low prices, it is too contemptible to require a reply. I doubt whether any body could either make or repeat such a charge, much less believe it, unless he might himself be capable of doing an act so dishonest. Of the same character is the suggestion that the low freight on Iron was made, or could result to my benefit.

The order of the Board of Directors, as to the charge for Iron Transportation bears before my contract was made with the Western North Carolina Railroad and up to this date, no Iron for my work has been yet brought forward—but, can any one be so ignorant as not to understand that the cost of Transportation is a part of the estimate of the work—to the contractor it could make no difference. The only beneficiaries are the stockholders, in making the cost of the whole work so much less.

"Plebs," cannot understand how it is possible for a man to be in a position to do dishonest acts, without availing himself of the opportunities—any more than he could comprehend how every sentiment of honor as well as of higher obligations should cause a sworn Legislator to be an honest unprejudiced juror, and a just Judge. He thinks it quite surprising that I should have such an amount of private business, a contract so large, and yet continue for a small salary, to hold the office of President of the North Carolina Railroad. I have to thank him for this same. It is, true enough, not very profitable to me, as he conjectures, but if it had cost me ten times as much, I should still have done so. No doubt my continuing in the North Carolina Railroad is disagreeable to him, but he knows I was obliged to continue in order to show the estimate placed by the Stockholders and the public on his "Investigation," and "Report" of last Winter; for course it was impossible for me to retire, as I should have gladly done, without having a verdict of the stockholders on this. It was given at the last annual meeting held July 14th, in Greensboro. The whole number of votes cast there for Directors was 8140, of which I received the highest, 6648, being more than 300 above any other. In this meeting there was remarkable unanimity—it passed quietly and harmoniously, without so much as an allusion to any of the excited events of the last Legislature touching the Railroad. This silence and the vote of the Stockholders expressed clearly enough their judgment, and was entirely satisfactory to me as a complete vindication. It would seem to any one having the least sense of shame, that the author of these proceedings would have desired, after such a rebuke, silence and retirement, instead of the additional notoriety of a more disgraceful course.

Is it possible that years and chastisements have not yet taught this man that malignant passions are not only treacherous counsellors and bad masters, but are also avengers of right. Let him see for instance, how himself and others like him, have caused me still to hold this office of responsibility and trust at the cost of so much suffering to them, for at least two years longer than I otherwise should have done, by their envy and hatred and malice, so violently manifested as to defeat its aims and end.

It would be hard to determine whether the allusions of "Plebs" to the North Carolina Road, or to my private transactions with the Western N. C. Road, are most dishonorable. He knew that his former articles as to the N. C. Road, under his own name, and with the official credit of a Senator, had been proven to be false and were discredited—that his proper name now would be harmless to injure me, and he comes forward as "Plebs"—a secret calculator—to repeat old slanders which the innocent air of an honest new man.

One of the most shameful of which is the statement that I first became President of the North Carolina Rail Road by a bargain for the votes of the Messrs. McKee, and by scheming to displace Gov. Morehead. All the stockholders know this to be false as to both counts. At the General meeting, when first elected President, at Greensboro in 1855, I was elected not only without my solicitation, but against my objection. Gov. Morehead retired, and the stock vote for me was 6250 out of 6918—the whole vote. No other name was proposed for President. I had been some years a Director, and in this position, had as cordially and as actively supported the administration of Gov. Morehead as any one. This he knew. As to the vote of Messrs. McKee, it was not needed, then to elect me, at a later time when more needed it was not thrown for, but against me. So much for this, in which, again, "Plebs" shows himself incapable of comprehending how anything can be done without a selfish and corrupt motive. Because the committee who settled with John C. McKee & Co., gave them a liberal and

## just award, he looks about to find a dishonest bargain.

"Plebs" expresses doubt as to the Sinking Fund of the North Carolina Railroad to pay off the 8 per cent Loan. It consists of \$52,000. Fifty two thousand dollars in State Bonds—safely deposited—bearing an amount of coupons due in January.

Is it to be presumed that a Board of Directors, composed of gentlemen, would utter a falsehood in their official Report to an unprejudiced partisan or an anonymous newspaper writer? I believe there is not as well as corrupt. I believe



# ANOTHER INSURRECTION IN PREPARATION AT THE NORTH.

From all the signs of the times, from everything that we can see and hear around us, there appears to be another servile insurrection on foot at the North, and on a larger and more extensive scale, and of a more violent character, than the late outbreak at Harper's Ferry. The Republican leaders in Congress and in the press, and, above all, the lights of the pulpit, are preparing the way for the coming events which are casting their dark and ominous shadows before. They all endorse John Brown as far as they can, and some of them make him a hero, a demigod, second only to Jesus Christ. They mix up religion with the movement, and thus add another combustible and dangerous element to the political fanaticism of the "higher law."

Take for example the sermon of Rev. Edwin M. Wheelock, of Dover, New Hampshire, published in yesterday's Herald. This man, who boasts that he is "of Puritan blood on both sides—blood that is always revolutionary"—says that the Bunker Hill of our second revolution has been fought and won by John Brown, the second Warren, who has paid the glorious forfeit of his life; and that "his scheme is no failure, but a solemn success;" that "from the martyrdom of Brown dates a new era of the anti-slavery cause; and agitation will now be added physical argument action—other devoted men will follow in the wake of Brown, and will carry on to its full results the work he has begun." "I think the time is fast coming," continues this apostle of treason, "when you will be forced to do as he has done."

Such are the sentiments and the very language uttered in the pulpit. Nor is this all. We are told that "John Brown had a live religion also, and that to be hanged in Virginia, like being crucified in Jerusalem, and that the gallows from which the sainted martyr ascends to Heaven will be a sign and a symbol in our politics, as the cross is in our religion." "When we couple this inflammatory harangue from the pulpit and similar appeals of other traitors, lay and clerical, with the fact that a collection was now started by the same parties who raised a former subscription of \$100,000 to purchase revolutionary rifles and pikes, to be used in Kansas by John Brown and his associates, we can come to no other conclusion than that the money now collected will be applied in the same way, and that the phrase "John Brown's family" is to be understood figuratively, and as meaning his followers, like the expression, "the family of Christ," so often used by divines. According to Rev. Mr. Wheelock, John Brown has a very large family, in the metaphorical sense; for, says he, "if an honest expression of the wishes of the North could be taken to-morrow, John Brown would be the people's candidate for the next Presidency, and he would receive a million of votes." And this is the family for whom the subscriptions are raised to metamorphose them into a million of men in arms, like the dragon's teeth which were sown of old in the earth and did spring up a crop of armed men.

By some of the sympathizers with the cause of John Brown, he has been pronounced insane, because they are not yet prepared to fully identify themselves with the overacts of treason at Harper's Ferry. But Rev. Mr. Wheelock repudiates the idea of this "God-fearing Parian" being mad; and, indeed, so does Brown's wife, who declares that he had this tragedy in contemplation for the last twenty years, which is from the time the anti-slavery agitation began. From all the indications of the times there is an evident design, a settled purpose, in the abolition element of the Republican party, to follow up, in due time, the blow struck by John Brown, and to plant another servile insurrection in the South, more comprehensive in its character and more enduring in its effects. They do not disguise their intention to achieve the dissolution of the Union, and they are laboring hard in their vocation—the propagation of the Gospel of John Brown, the "living Washington," whose "banner bears no uncertain sign."—New York Herald.

LOOK OUT.—A Dr. Boyd, a peddler in Westminster county, Maryland, was taken up a few days ago with a negro man and woman secreted in a long box in the bottom of his wagon, whom he was carrying off to Pennsylvania. When his box excited suspicion, he said "it only contained French goods." We doubt not that Dr. Boyd will hang.

George Sonnet, one of the Boston counsel for Brown, has published a card in the Philadelphia Press, denying that he was warned to leave Charleston, and stating that, on the contrary, he was treated with great kindness and courtesy, that "though mischief was often threatened by some ill-conditioned people, of whom Charleston has its share, and from whom I believe New York and Philadelphia are not altogether free, I will add that some of the very citizens whose relations were killed at Harper's Ferry, had been passing down the very streets of Charleston, and that no outrage should be done to us or any stranger, but over their own dead bodies."

The Winchester Virginian says: "It is worthy of remark, that, though the abolitionists had been a whole year plotting the insurrection at Harper's Ferry, they were unable to enlist a single foreign-born citizen in their ranks; not one was found among them to share their treason against their race and nation. An Irishman (the keeper of the bridge) was the first to offer them resistance—an Irishman (Bourney) was the second man they killed, and the last man they killed was a young and gallant Irishman (the marine)."

Two thousand pounds of powder and a large number of Minie balls were on Friday ordered from Washington for the Arsenal at Harper's Ferry.

HILLSBOROUGH MILITARY ACADEMY.

As we were not personally to attend the examination at the close of the late session of the Military Academy in this place, we have obtained the aid of a much more capable pen, than our own—a writer whose experience and opportunities have well qualified him as a judge in these matters, and in whose candor and faithfulness we have full confidence; we therefore endorse as our own all that he has said.

The Examination, closing the first annual session, was held on the 14th and 15th instants. We were present several

hours each day, and heard the classes in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and French. The exhibition of scholarship and attainments among such a number of students must, of course, be various; and we never witnessed a worse one than some of the more indolent. At the same time we have never seen, either at school or college, and our opportunities in this line have not been few—better specimens of thorough training and ready recitation than were here presented by the more studious members of the Academy. In those we see the efficiency of the system and of the Teachers; for it is only by competent and faithful training that such proficiency and promptness can be attained.

There was a time when we had a low estimate of this class of schools; but since we have had an opportunity of inspecting their operations and results, both in this State and elsewhere, their thorough mode of training and wholesome discipline, we have come to the conclusion that there is no better system than this for our sons, where sound practical attainments, habits of order and self-control, and manly bearing are desired. We think, therefore, that the State has cause for gratulation in the establishment of such schools in Hillsborough and Charlotte, and we cannot but wish the largest success to both.—Hills. Recorder.

RICHMOND, VA., November 19.—Col. Davis has telegraphed Gov. Wise that a large body of armed men are approaching from the direction of Wheeling, Va. A regiment of volunteers, 400 in number, left this city to-day, in an extra train, with Gov. Wise as a passenger. More troops have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—Gov. Wise, with 600 State troops, passed through here to-day en route for Charlottesville, Va. He does not believe the report of an approach of an armed force, but thinks the presence of an imposing body of military will impart a feeling of security to the population, as well as to prevent any further attempt at rescue. All was quiet at Charlottesville at the latest accounts.

St. Louis, November 20.—The Republican's special Washington correspondent states that the Government have determined upon the seizure of the Northern States of Mexico. The United States troops at Old Point, and two companies from Fort Leavenworth, have been ordered to Brownsville for that purpose.

It is reported that an extraordinary Cabinet meeting was held on Saturday, and that all the members were unanimously, in favor of this step.

Brown Refused Another Trial.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 19.

The Court of Appeals of Virginia refused to award a writ of error to the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, in the case of John Brown. He (Brown) will, therefore, be hanged on the 24th of December.

MEXICO.—An writes from Washington as follows: "Private letters from Vera Cruz to the 10th instant have been received here, stating that the Liberal cause is down again, [when was it up?] having met with a succession of reverses. General Marquez had pronounced in favor of Santa Anna, and is now the most formidable man in Mexico, except the brigand Cortinas. Marquez has got an ample military chest, which the chief lack, as he has robbed the conductors of \$600,000. This treasure belonged chiefly to a British merchant."

Latest News.

Harper's Ferry Affairs.—Judge Douglas and Lady Members of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 26th.

According to the reported conversations with Gov. Wise, recently in this city, he has no doubt of the existence of secret societies in various portions of Ohio and elsewhere, the members of which are bound by horrid oaths not only to rescue Brown, but to take revenge on those who were instrumental in the conviction of him and his associates, for their offences at Harper's Ferry.

The letters which the Governor has received upon this subject are from men in whom he places the fullest confidence, but whose names will not be revealed by him.

It was doubtless the belief of the existence of such societies, numbering, as was reported to him, thousands of members, for the purpose related, that led the Governor to call out an additional number of troops. It is understood that Judge Douglas's physicians unite in urging him to proceed to the coast of Florida, with a view to the restoration of his health, and that Mrs. Douglas accompany him for a similar purpose, as soon as their strength will enable them to travel. It is not yet known, however, whether he will act on the suggestion.

Several of the ministers of the Gospel, yesterday, in their thanksgiving sermons, earnestly condemned the expression of sympathy for Brown and his companions, and declared that their execution was due to justice and the enormity of their crime. The number of members of Congress in this city is daily increasing. The organization of the House of Representatives is, with them, the prominent topic of conversation and concern.

MARRIED.

Near this town, on the 27th inst, by J. K. Burke, Esq., Mr. John Eller to Miss Susan D. Mahan.

In Mecklenburg, on the 16th inst, Mr. H. S. Creighton, of Kernaw District, S. C., to Miss Mary Jane, daughter of J. S. Means, Esq.

In Gaston county, on the 1st inst, Mr. Thomas A. Jones, to Miss Mary Kendrick.

Also, Mr. Wm. Motin to Miss Margaret A. Johnston.

In Union county, on the 8th inst, Mr. D. Mass to Miss Margaret Rowland.

In Union county, on the 10th inst, Mr. Frederick Staton, aged 28 years, to Mrs. Rhoda Sharon, aged 60.

In Newbern, on the 24th inst, Henry R. Bryant, Esq., to Miss Mary B. Smith, daughter of the late John Norcott, of Pitt county, N. C.

# SALISBURY PRICES CURRENT

NOVEMBER 29, 1859.

Corrected Weekly by Sprague Bros. Grocers.

APPLE	50 to 100	Sugar hogs, 60 to 70
BACON	12 1/2 to 15	Common, 34 to 45
Beans	12 1/2 to 15	NAILS, 10 1/2 to 11
Sides	12 1/2 to 15	OATS, 45
Hog Round, 12 1/2		LINSEED OIL, 108 to 125
DEER, 4 to 5		per gallon, 108 to 125
BEEF, 12 1/2 to 15		TANNERS OIL, 75 to 100
BUTTER, 14 to 20		per gallon, 75 to 100
CANDLES, 15 to 20		POTATOES, 40 to 50
Admiral, 22 to 30		Sweet, 30 to 40
Sperm, 40 to 50		RAGS, 23 to 30
COFFEE, 12 1/2 to 14		SALT, \$1 25 to 30
CASTINGS, 4 to 5		Shells, 100 to 000
COTTON, 10 to 12		SHEETING, 10 to 11
Corrosive, 100 to 105		Brown, 4, 10 to 11
CORN, 30 to 35		SUGAR, 8 to 11
per 100 lbs, 220 to 250		Loaf, 14 to 17
per 100 lbs, 475 to 500		Clarified, 10 to 12 1/2
FEATHERS, 30 to 35		TALLOW, 10 to 12 1/2
IRON, 5 to 6		TERRESTRIAL, 87 to 100
Moulds, 5 1/2 to 6		WHEAT, 40 to 50
Tire, 5 to 6		WOOL, 30 to 35
LARD, 12 1/2 to 13		WINDOW GLASS, 16 to 18 \$2 25 to 3 00
MEAL, 55 to 60		10 by 2 20 to 3 00

# VALUABLE YARDIN BOTTOM LAND AT AUCTION.

I WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC SALE, IN FRONT of the Court house in the town of Salisbury, on Thursday, Dec. 29th, at 12 o'clock, 12 ACRES of LAND lying on the Yadkin River, in Yadkin county, it being a portion of the Panther Creek place, formerly owned by N. L. Williams, Esq., and now owned by Lewis Williams.

Purchasers have rarely the opportunity of buying such land as is now offered. It is situated in a very healthy region of country, immediately on the Yadkin river, and near one third is bottom land of the first quality, which is in cultivation. The land is well adapted to the culture of tobacco and corn.

Those desirous of examining the land will please call upon Isaac Jarratt, Esq., or Mr. P. Hunt, who live in the neighborhood.

The sale will positively take place without reserve, and is determined to sell.

Terms liberal, and will be made known on day of sale.

E. MYERS.

Salisbury, Nov. 29, 1859. 23-4t

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INDEBTED TO and are respectfully requested to call and make immediate payment, as I am compelled to have money; and this is the first time that I have called on my friends I hope they will come promptly.

R. P. BENNETT.

Nov. 29, 1859. 23-4t

SALE OF NEGROES.

AS ADMINISTRATOR OF CHRISTOPHER L. Lively, in obedience to the order of the County Court of Rowan, I will sell at the Court house door in Salisbury, on the second day of January next, eleven likely negroes consisting of four valuable men and six children. Six months credit will be given with interest from date.

GEORGE LIVERLY.

Adm'r.

Nov. 29, 1859. 23-4t

CORN WANTED.

BUSHELS OF SHELLED CORN wanted immediately. Apply to BEARD BROTHERS.

Nov. 29, 1859. 23-4t

TO THE CREDITORS OF J. R. STAFFORD, Deceased.—YOU are notified, that we are about settling said estate; and we are desirous that all claims, contracts, bonds, or agreements, in which said Stafford may be bound or interested, should be forthwith brought to our notice, as after settling the estate, we shall rely upon the statutes for our protection, in every instance.

JACOB LUDWICK, Adm'r.

J. J. MISENHEIMER, Adm'r.

Mt. Pleasant, Nov. 22, 1859. 23-6p1d

HILLSBORO' Military Academy.

THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE CONDUCT of Col. C. T. EW, late Superintendent of the State Military at Columbia, S. C. The academic staff comprises six officers. The discipline is strictly military, and the instruction of a thoroughly scientific character. For a circular address the Superintendent.

Nov. 22, 1859. 22-1y

MOUNT VERNON HOUSE.

Formerly known as the Veranda Hotel, situated at the Depot.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS establishment has been opened for the entertainment of the public. It is now thoroughly repaired and improved in all respects, and is every way better suited to the comfort of the public than heretofore. The chambers are furnished anew throughout, and have the best quality of Bedding. The culinary Department is under the management of a proficient Chef. The table will always be supplied with the BEST that this and other markets afford.

The Proprietor will devote his whole time to the management of the house, and is confident that, with his facilities, every thing that can, will be done, to add to the comfort of his Guests.

S. BENJAMIN.

July 26, 1858. 6-1t

OYSTERS.

Stewed, Chafed, Fried, Scalloped, Roasted, or served up in any way desired, daily and nightly, at the MOUNT VERNON HOUSE.

S. BENJAMIN.

Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1859.

NORFOLK OYSTERS.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

CALL AT A. P. NEWSON'S AND TASTE the celebrated Norfolk Oysters, which he is constantly receiving, by express, fresh from the water.

He is always ready, DAY AND NIGHT, to serve them to order in the most tempting manner.

Ladies can have Oysters sent to their apartments by giving directions, and a few moments notice.

He steers, he chafes, and fries, And sometimes BAKES them in rich pies.

A. P. NEWSON.

Salisbury, N. C., November 15th, 1859.

FEW HANDS WHO CAN PRODUCE EVERYTHING.

A dance of sober and industrious habits, can find employment at the PIONEER MILLS mine, in Cabarrus county, on application to

R. H. NORTHROP, Agt.

November 15th. 22-2p.

A CARD.

WE HAVE SOLD OUR ENTIRE STOCK of Hardware to Overman, Watts & Co., who will continue to do business as heretofore, at all its branches; and we solicit for them that liberal patronage which we have received, and for which we take this method of offering our acknowledgments.

G. M. & A. T. JONES.

Nov 8

NOTICE.

HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO leave Salisbury by the first of January next, we urgently request all indebted to us to call and settle at once, as it is imperative that our business should be closed immediately.

G. M. & A. T. JONES.

Nov 8-20-4t

KEROSENE LAMPS, FOR SALE AT HENDERSON & ENNIS'S.

Oct 11 16

CLOVER SEED, CLOVER SEED.

Just received a lot of Fresh Clover Seed at HENDERSON & ENNIS'S.

Oct 18 17-4t

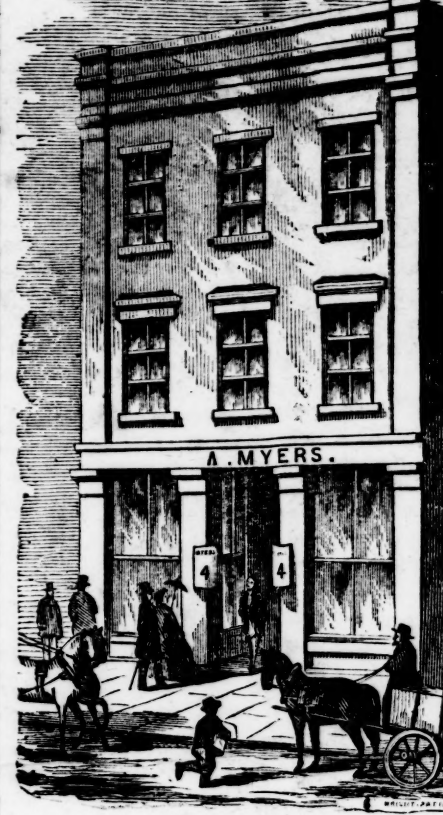
SNUFF, TOBACCO, CIGARS.

THERE CAN BE NO BETTER QUALITY OF these articles than those at NEWSON'S.

Oct 4 14-4t

# Salisbury, October 10, 1859.

# Spplendid Stock of Fall and Winter Goods



A. MYERS, NO. 4 GRANITE BUILDING, HAS ALREADY OPENED AND WILL CONTINUE to add all through the season to his large and most varied assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods, which it has always been his good fortune to offer. He will attempt no detail of his supply. Suffice it to say, that in ELEGANT SILKS AND SILK ROBES, some surpassingly beautiful; every description of Woollen and other Dress Goods, Ladies can rely upon getting the most fashionable at his Store, as he is constantly receiving, by Express, the latest and newest styles of the season.

In furnishing Goods for Farmers, Laborers, and Servants, he can exhibit a Stock not inferior to any in the State, such as Linens, Shirtings, Damasks, Towels, Kerseys, Linseys, Flannels, Satinets, Cambrics, Brown and Bleached Goods, Blankets, Hats, Caps, ready-made Clothing, Boots, and Shoes, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the very LOWEST RATES.

A. MYERS.

No. 4 Granite Building, Salisbury, N. C. Oct 11

TAKE NOTICE, AND Govern Yourselves Accordingly.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE New Dry Goods & Grocery Store, IN SALISBURY.

A VERY LARGE, CAREFULLY SELECTED, and cheaply purchased stock of Groceries, dry Goods, &c., &c., consisting, in part, of the following, viz: 200 Seamless Sacks Salt 200 Prime Rio Coffee 50 Hides, N. O. Muscovado and Porto Rico Sugar 20 Bbls. Pulverized Sugar 50 Cds. Coffee Sugars 20 Cds. Crushed Sugars 15 Hides, Cambrics, Muscoveads, Cloths, &c. 25 Cds. N. O. Syrup. Embracing also a full and complete assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Of every description, consisting of Pickles, Sauces, Pickled Fish, Cheese, Rice, Soap Candles, Soda Biscuits, Peppers, Spices, Ginger Macaroni, Raisins, Currants Cinnamon, Vermicelli Macaroni, Starch T. Lyons & Oolong Teas, &c., &c., &c., &c.

THE DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SADDLERY, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, &c., &c.

In this Establishment are worthy the attention of the citizens of Rowan and the surrounding Counties; for they constitute the most Complete and Perfect Stock ever brought to this market, with a full and complete assortment of Sole Leather, and many other articles too numerous to mention—all of which will be sold wholesale and retail, at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES!

For Richard says: A nimble squire is better than a slow fellow; therefore call early and satisfy yourselves in regard to prices, as it is no trouble to show Goods at the New Establishment of S. FRANKFORD.

October, 1859. 19-4t

TAPIOCA, SAGO AND BERMUDA Arrow-Root for sale at HENDERSON & ENNIS'S.

Oct 11-16

100 EXTRA FINE SMOKING TOBACCO put up in 2 1/2 lb. packages, for sale at HENDERSON & ENNIS'S.

Drug Store, opposite the Mansion Hotel. Nov 1 19-4t

H. H. BRINSON, Of North Carolina, WITH J. Perry & Co., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, RUM, COGNAC, Bourbon and Old Rye Whiskey, &c. ALSO, TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND TEAS. No. 51 Light Street, North of Pratt, Baltimore, Md. Nov 20-6p1d

POSITIVE CALL.

HAVING DETERMINED TO LEAVE Salisbury, at the close of the year, my Books must be closed. Prompt attention to this notice will save those indebted to me a more disagreeable Call.

C. T. POWE.

Salisbury, N. C. Nov. 1st., 1859. 2m.

100 GALLS. EXTRA FINE OLIVE OIL, just received. Extra Fine Olive Oil, which we will sell to cash buyers at the low price of \$1.50 per gallon. For sale at HENDERSON & ENNIS'S.

Drug Store, opposite the Mansion Hotel. Nov 1 19-4t

MILBURNIE PAPER MILLS. THE NEUSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY continue to pay Cash, and the highest market price for Rags.

SION H. ROGERS, Pres't. Nov. 22. 22-6t

10 LBS. BEST TURKEY OPIUM FOR SALE at HENDERSON & ENNIS'S.

Drug Store, Opposite the Mansion Hotel. Nov 1 19-4t

FRESH ARRIVAL OF GROCERIES, INCLUDING SUGAR-CURED HAMS, Choice Dried Beef, Choice Dairy Cheese, &c., &c. Sept 20 SPRAGUE BROS.

# ANOTHER GRAND OPENING AT MCNEELY & YOUNG'S!

# Fall and Winter Goods!

Still Ahead of Every Body! Greater Attractions than Ever!

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A VERY large and splendid stock of Goods, adapted to this section of country, to which we invite the attention of all persons buying goods in this market. We would particularly invite the ladies to call and examine

OUR STOCK OF DRESS GOODS, which are really magnificent, and are going off at remarkably low prices. Below we enumerate a portion of our stock:

Dress Silks, French and English Merinos Do. De Lains, plain and fancy Peplins, Bombazines, Alpaca French, English and American Prints A very large stock of Ribbons and Embroideries Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

Our stock of Cloths, Cassimere, Jeans Satinets, Kerseys, Linseys, Flannels Domestic, Gingham, Bed & Negro Blankets beyond comparison as regards quality, quality, and prices

Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls, in great variety, at very low prices

99 Cases of Boots and Shoes, which we promise to sell to all who give them a FAIR examination. Our

DOUBLE-SOLED BROGANS at \$1.25 surpass any thing ever offered in Salisbury.

Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Flats and Bonnets, of all sorts, sizes and prices

Drugs, Paints, Oils, & Dye-Staffs, Nails, Woodware, Buckets, Brooms, Brushes, Rope, Bagging, Crockery and Queensware, and a full stock of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses and Salt. Shot, Powder, and Lead.

We adhere to our Original Motto: POLITENESS TO CUSTOMERS, AND SMALL PROFITS.

We beg leave to return our most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, and hope by strict attention to business and low prices, to merit a continuance of the same.

We are still at the old stand on the corner, opposite the Mansion Hotel. Call and examine our stock, and we will convince you that we have more goods and sell them at lower prices than any house in Salisbury.

McNEELY & YOUNG. Sept. 27, 1859. 14-4t

FRESH OYSTERS MAY BE HAD AT A. P. NEWSON'S. By the plate, served in any desired style, or by the dozen, for use at home or for export. Also, ET CETERAS to suit can always be furnished.

A. MYERS.

No. 4 Granite Building, Salisbury, N. C. Oct 11

"GET THE BEST." GOOD, WELL-MADE, AND PROPERLY ADJUSTED PIANO FORTES are very scarce. We have been selling "NONE BUT THE BEST" for the last twenty odd years, and no responsible house can possibly offer a better quality of pianos than we do. The most important and valuable improvements have been lately effected in these instruments, which, as

"MORE HOME TESTIMONY" declares, (see Press, Sept. 27, 1859), "will cause them to take the place of the more costly and cumbersome Grand Pianos, as it has never been our good fortune to hear so much power combined with such delicacy of intonation."

E. P. NASH & CO., Petersburg, Va. Oct 25 18-4t

500 NEGROES WANTED. THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO BUY IMMEDIATELY 100 Likely Negroes between the ages of ten and twenty-five years, for which he will pay the highest Richmond cash prices, ranging as high as from \$1200 to \$1400 each. For No. 1 men suitable for the South, he will also pay from \$1600 to \$1800. He will also pay from \$1600 to \$1800 for prime No. 1 shipping stock. He is suitable for the same market; and for all other kinds of negroes he will pay corresponding prices.

When not absent on business, he will be found at their office, 2 doors above the Post Office. All letters, or orders, addressed to him at Salisbury, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

JACK HALL. Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 25, 1859. 16-4t

AGAIN IN BUSINESS! HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING to their friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening at their BLACK STORE (NEXT DOOR TO THE WATCHMAN PRINTING OFFICE) an entire new Stock of Goods consisting in part as follows:

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Drugs, Crockery Ware, Hardware, and a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate, (but not to show) to all of which they respectfully solicit the inspection of the citizens of Rowan and the adjoining counties. Our goods were bought exclusively for cash, consequently we are enabled TO SELL LOW. DO NOT CALL IN AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. We do not consider it any trouble NOR DO WE CHARGE ANY THING FOR SHOWING OUR GOODS. We hope by strict attention to business, and politeness to all customers, and by selling goods honestly, and in all cases to represent them to be precisely what they are, to give our customers and patrons the satisfaction of a part of the public patronage.

ROBERT MURPHY, ANDREW MURPHY. MOTT—Quick Sales and Small Profits—the nimble sixpence preferred to the slow shilling. Salisbury, Oct. 4, 1859. 13-4t

NOTICE. HAVING DISPOSED OF MY BOOKSTORE, I avail myself of this method to return my thanks to the public for their very liberal patronage, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to my successors, Messrs. Burke & Stewart.

JAS. H. ENNIS.

BOOKS, BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., &c.—By the above notice it will be seen that the subscribers have purchased of Mr. James H. Ennis his stock of

Books, Stationery, Wall-Paper, &c., &c., in addition to which they expect soon to receive new supplies, and would therefore respectfully invite the attention of teachers, scholars, the reading public generally, and every body else, to their stock.

It is our intention to keep on hand every thing usually found in a bookstore. Among our stock may at all times be found an assortment of Family and Pocket Bibles, Biographies, Histories, all kinds of School Books, Hymn Books, Note Books, Gift Books, Blank Books, Pictures, Writing Paper, Pens, Inks, &c., &c.

Prices Reduced, Sales Increased. By diligent attention to business, we hope to merit a liberal patronage. We can furnish catalogues of books and prices upon application. Orders for any thing in our line solicited, and will be promptly attended to.

Bookstore on Main-street, in the house formerly occupied by the late George W. Brown. J. K. BURKE. Salisbury, Oct. 11, 1859. 19-4t

LOT OF W. INDIA SUGAR, just received by SPRAGUE BROS.

# DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

# TO THE PHYSICIANS, FARMERS, Mechanics, and Merchants of Western North Carolina.

HENDERSON & ENNIS, OPPOSITE the Mansion Hotel, offer a very large and varied assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

Oils, &c.—Pure Sperm, Whale, Lamp, and Machinery; Tanner's Oil, from 60 cts to \$1 per gallon; Linseed Oil, at manufacturer's prices; Sweet Oil, from \$1.45 to \$1.75 per gallon; Burning Fluid, Turpentine, Alcohol, and Kerosene Oil, by the gallon or Barrel, very low down for cash.

Varnishes—Coach, Im. English Finishing, Furniture, Copal (extra No. 1 and No. 2); Leather, Dammar, and Glycerine.

Paints, &c.—Pure White Lead in Oil, by the pound or ton, from 8 cts to 10 cts; Snow Zinc, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Paris Green, Barnt and Raw Amber, &c.

PUTTY ready for use in bladders and cans; French, English and German PERFUMERY; Medical Cases and Surgical Instruments; Wood's Hair Restorative by the bottle, dozen, gross;

Fresh Congress Water by the bottle or case; Snuff, different kinds, by the jar, bladder or barrel; Cigars by the thousand; Tobacco by the plug, pound or box.

Prescriptions put up neatly, carefully, and with dispatch.

List of prices, when desired, sent by mail. Orders respectfully solicited.

HENDERSON & ENNIS. New Brick Building, opposite



